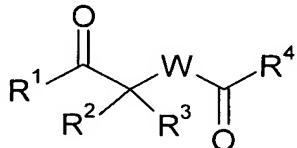


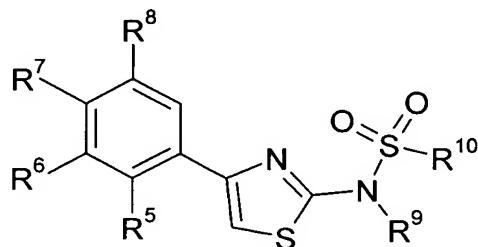
This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

**Listing of Claims:**

1. (Currently Amended) ~~Use of at least one compound that inhibits kynurene 3-hydroxylase, for the preparation of a medicament for the prevention and/or treatment of A method for preventing or treating diabetes and its complications, by inhibition of kynurene 3-hydroxylase or a complication thereof comprising administering to a patient in need thereof an effective amount of a compound that inhibits kynurene 3-hydroxylase.~~
2. (Currently Amended) ~~Use A method according to Claim 1, in which the medicament is for the prevention and/or treatment of wherein non-insulin-dependent diabetes and its complications or a complication thereof is treated or prevented.~~
3. (Currently Amended) ~~Use according to Claim 1, in which the compound corresponds to the general A method for preventing or treating diabetes or a complication thereof comprising administering to a patient in need thereof an effective amount of a compound of formula (I) or to the general formula (II):~~



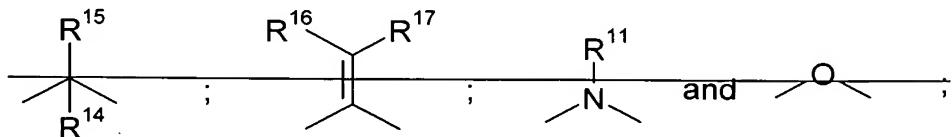
(I)

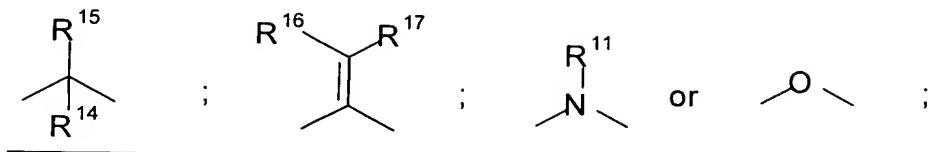


(II)

in which:

- W represents a divalent radical chosen from the following radicals:





- $\text{R}^1$  represents a radical chosen from linear or branched alkyl containing from 1 to 14 carbon atoms and or an optionally substituted, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, a heterocyclic radical, an aryl radical and or a heteroaryl radical;
- $\text{R}^2$  is chosen from hydrogen, a halogen atom, hydroxyl, thiol, carboxyl, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkoxy, alkylthio, alkylcarbonyl, alkoxy carbonyl, aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl and or a heterocyclic radical;
- $\text{R}^3$  is chosen from hydrogen, a halogen atom, hydroxyl, thiol, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkoxy, alkylthio, aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl and or a heterocyclic radical;
- $\text{R}^2$  and  $\text{R}^3$  together also possibly forming a group can form  $=\text{CR}^{16}\text{R}^{17}$ ; or alternatively together forming form, with the carbon atom that bears them, a cycloalkyl radical or a heterocyclic radical;
- $\text{R}^4$  is chosen from hydroxyl, alkoxy, alkenyloxy, alkynyoxy, aryloxy, heteroaryloxy,  $-\text{N}(\text{R}^{12}\text{R}^{12'})$ ,  $-\text{N}(\text{R}^{12})\text{OR}^{13}$ , linear or branched alkyl containing from 1 to 14 carbon atoms and or an optionally substituted, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, aryl, heteroaryl and or a heterocyclic radical;
- $\text{R}^5$ ,  $\text{R}^6$ ,  $\text{R}^7$  and  $\text{R}^8$ , which may be identical or different, are chosen, independently of each other, from hydrogen, a halogen atom, and or a nitro, cyano, hydroxyl, trifluoromethyl, alkyl, alkoxy, cycloalkyl or aryl radical; the radicals  $\text{R}^5$  and  $\text{R}^6$ , on the one hand, or  $\text{R}^6$  and  $\text{R}^7$ , on the other hand, may also form, together with the carbon atoms to which they are attached, a benzene ring optionally substituted by one or more groups, which may be identical or different, chosen from and are a halogen atom, a trifluoromethyl, cyano or nitro radical, an alkyl radical and or an alkoxy radical;
- $\text{R}^9$  represents hydrogen or an alkyl radical;
- $\text{R}^{10}$  is chosen from an alkyl, an aryl and or a heteroaryl radical;
- $\text{R}^{12}$  and  $\text{R}^{12'}$ , which may be identical or different, are chosen, independently of each other, from hydrogen and or an alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkylcarbonyl, aryl or heteroaryl radical; or alternatively  $\text{R}^{12}$  and  $\text{R}^{12'}$  may form, together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached, a monocyclic or bicyclic heterocyclic group containing a total of 5 to 10 atoms, among which 1, 2, 3 or 4 are chosen, independently of each

other, from nitrogen, oxygen and or sulfur, the said heterocyclic radical also optionally comprising 1, 2, 3 or 4 double bonds and optionally being substituted by one or more chemical groups, which may be identical or different, ~~chosen from and are~~ hydroxyl, halogen atom, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkoxy, alkylthio, aryl, heteroaryl, heterocyclic radical and or trifluoromethyl;

- $R^{13}$  is ~~chosen from~~ hydrogen and or an alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl,  $-N(R^{12}R^{12'})$  or  $-N(R^{12})OR^{13}$  radical;

- $R^{14}$  is ~~chosen from~~ hydrogen, a halogen atom, hydroxyl, thiol, carboxyl, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkoxy, alkylthio, alkylcarbonyl, alkoxycarbonyl, aryl, arylalkyl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl and or a heterocyclic radical;

$R^{14}$  may also form a bond with  $R^2$ , thus forming a double bond between the carbon atoms respectively bearing the substituents  $R^{14}$  and  $R^2$ ; or alternatively  $R^{14}$  forms, with  $R^2$  and with the carbon atoms that bear them, a ring containing a total of 3, 4, 5, 6 or 7 carbon atoms, among which 1, 2 or 3 may be replaced with ~~an atom chosen from~~ nitrogen, oxygen and or sulfur, the said ring possibly optionally comprising one or more unsaturations in the form of (a) double bond(s), and being optionally substituted by one or more radicals, which may be identical or different, ~~chosen from and are~~ oxo, alkoxy, alkoxycarbonyl and or alkylcarbonyloxy;

- $R^{15}$  is ~~chosen from~~ hydrogen, a halogen atom, hydroxyl, thiol, carboxyl, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkylcarbonyl, alkoxycarbonyl, alkoxy, alkenyloxy, alkynyoxy, aryloxy, cycloalkyloxy, heteroaryloxy, heterocyclyloxy, alkylthio, alkenylthio, alkynylthio, arylthio, cycloalkylthio, heteroarylthio, heterocyclthio, aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl and or a heterocyclic radical;

- $R^{14}$  and  $R^{15}$  also possibly forming optionally form, together with the carbon atom that bears them, a cycloalkyl radical or a heterocyclic radical;

- $R^{16}$  and  $R^{17}$ , which may be identical or different, are ~~chosen~~, independently of each other, ~~from~~ hydrogen, a halogen atom, an alkyl, aryl, heteroaryl or cycloalkyl radical and or a heterocyclic radical; or alternatively

- $R^{16}$  and  $R^{17}$  form, together with the carbon atom that bears them, a cycloalkyl radical or a heterocyclic radical; and

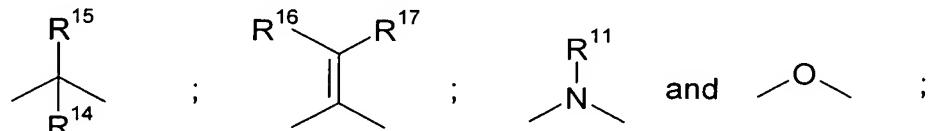
- $R^{11}$  is ~~chosen from~~ hydrogen and or an alkyl, aryl, arylalkyl, heteroaryl, heteroarylalkyl, cycloalkyl or cycloalkylalkyl radical, and ~~any or a~~ protecting group for an amine function;

and also the possible or a geometrical and/or or optical isomers isomer thereof, and possible a tautomeric forms form thereof;  
the solvates and hydrates of these compounds or a solvate, or hydrate thereof, or a;  
and also the possible salts salt thereof with a pharmaceutically acceptable acid or base,  
or alternatively the a pharmaceutically acceptable prodrugs of these compounds  
prodrug thereof.

4. (Currently Amended) Use A method according to Claim 3, in which the compound belongs to the general wherein a compound of formula (I) is administered.

5. (Currently Amended) Use A method according to Claim 1 Claim 4, in which the compound of the general formula (I) has the following characteristics, taken separately or in combination:

- W represents a divalent radical chosen from the following radicals:



- R<sup>1</sup> represents a radical chosen from linear or branched alkyl containing from 1 to 14 carbon atoms and or an optionally substituted, alkenyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, a heterocyclic radical, an aryl radical and or a heteroaryl radical;
- R<sup>2</sup> is chosen from hydrogen, a halogen atom, hydroxyl, thiol, carboxyl, alkyl, alkenyl, alkoxy, alkylthio, alkylcarbonyl, alkoxy carbonyl and or aryl;
- R<sup>3</sup> is chosen from hydrogen, a halogen atom, hydroxyl, thiol, alkyl, alkenyl, alkoxy, alkylthio and or aryl;
- R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>3</sup> together also possibly forming a group optionally form =CR<sup>16</sup>R<sup>17</sup>;
- R<sup>4</sup> is chosen from hydroxyl, alkoxy, alkenyloxy, alkynyoxy, aryloxy, heteroaryloxy, -N(R<sup>12</sup>R<sup>12</sup>'), -N(R<sup>12</sup>)OR<sup>13</sup>, linear or branched alkyl containing from 1 to 14 carbon atoms and or an optionally substituted, cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, aryl, heteroaryl and or a heterocyclic radical;
- R<sup>12</sup> and R<sup>12</sup>', which may be identical or different, are chosen, independently of each other, from hydrogen and or an alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkylcarbonyl, aryl or heteroaryl radical;
- R<sup>13</sup> is chosen from hydrogen and or an alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, -N(R<sup>12</sup>R<sup>12</sup>')

or  $-N(R^{12})OR^{13}$  radical;

- $R^{14}$  is chosen from hydrogen, a halogen atom, hydroxyl, thiol, carboxyl, alkyl, alkenyl, alkoxy, alkylthio, alkylcarbonyl, alkoxy carbonyl, aryl and or arylalkyl;  $R^{14}$  may also form optionally forms a bond with  $R^2$ , thus forming a double bond between the carbon atoms respectively bearing the substituents  $R^{14}$  and  $R^2$ ; or alternatively  $R^{14}$  forms, with  $R^2$  and with the carbon atoms that bear them, a ring containing a total of 3, 4, 5 or 6 carbon atoms, among which 1, 2 or 3 may be replaced with an atom chosen from nitrogen and or oxygen, the said ring possibly optionally comprising one or more unsaturations in the form of (a) double bond(s), and being optionally substituted by one or more radicals, which may be identical or different, chosen from and are oxo, alkoxy, alkoxy carbonyl and or alkylcarbonyloxy;

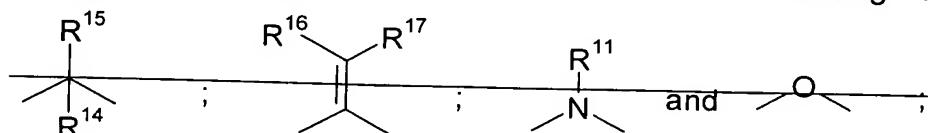
- $R^{15}$  is chosen from hydrogen, a halogen atom, hydroxyl, thiol, carboxyl, alkyl, alkenyl, alkylcarbonyl, alkoxy carbonyl, alkoxy, alkylthio and or aryl;
- $R^{16}$  is chosen from hydrogen and or an alkyl or aryl radical;
- $R^{17}$  represents a hydrogen atom; and
- $R^{11}$  is chosen from hydrogen and any or a protecting group for an amine function;

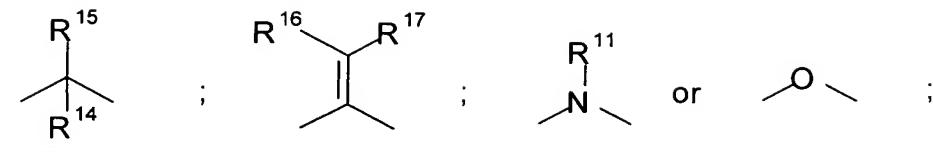
~~and also the possible or a geometrical and/or or optical isomers isomer thereof, and possible a tautomeric forms form thereof;~~

~~the solvates and hydrates of these compounds or a solvate, or hydrate thereof, or a; and the possible salts salt thereof with a pharmaceutically acceptable acid or base, or alternatively the a pharmaceutically acceptable prodrugs of these compounds prodrug thereof.~~

6. (Currently Amended) Use A method according to Claim 1, in which the compound belongs to the family (Ia) of the general formula (I) in which: Claim 4, wherein

- $W$  represents a divalent radical chosen from the following radicals:





- R<sup>1</sup> represents a radical chosen from linear or branched alkyl containing from 1 to 14 carbon atoms and or an optionally substituted, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, a heterocyclic radical, an aryl radical and or a heteroaryl radical;
- R<sup>2</sup> is chosen from hydrogen, a halogen atom, hydroxyl, thiol, carboxyl, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkoxy, alkylthio, alkylcarbonyl, alkoxy carbonyl, aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl and or a heterocyclic radical;
- R<sup>3</sup> is chosen from hydrogen, a halogen atom, hydroxyl, thiol, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkoxy, alkylthio, aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl and or a heterocyclic radical;
- R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>3</sup> together also possibly forming a group optionally form =CR<sup>16</sup>R<sup>17</sup>, or alternatively forming form, together with the carbon atom that bears them, a cycloalkyl radical or a heterocyclic radical;
- R<sup>4</sup> is chosen from hydroxyl, alkoxy, alkenyloxy, alkynyoxy, aryloxy, heteroaryloxy, -N(R<sup>12</sup>R<sup>12'</sup>), -N(R<sup>12</sup>)OR<sup>13</sup>, linear or branched alkyl containing from 1 to 14 carbon atoms and optionally substituted, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, aryl, heteroaryl and or a heterocyclic radical;
- R<sup>12</sup> and R<sup>12'</sup>, which may be identical or different, are chosen, independently of each other, from hydrogen and an alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkylcarbonyl, aryl or heteroaryl radical; or alternatively R<sup>12</sup> and R<sup>12'</sup> may form, together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached, a monocyclic or bicyclic heterocyclic group containing a total of 5 to 10 atoms, among which 1, 2, 3 or 4 are chosen, independently of each other, from nitrogen, oxygen and or sulfur, the said heterocyclic radical also optionally comprising 1, 2, 3 or 4 double bonds and optionally being substituted by one or more chemical groups, which may be identical or different, chosen from and are hydroxyl, halogen atom, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkoxy, alkylthio, aryl, heteroaryl, heterocyclic radical and or trifluoromethyl;
- R<sup>13</sup> is chosen from hydrogen and or an alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, -N(R<sup>12</sup>R<sup>12'</sup>) or -N(R<sup>12</sup>)OR<sup>13</sup> radical;
- R<sup>14</sup> is chosen from hydrogen, a halogen atom, hydroxyl, thiol, carboxyl, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkoxy, alkylthio, alkylcarbonyl, alkoxy carbonyl, aryl, arylalkyl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl and or a heterocyclic radical;

$R^{14}$  may also form optionally forms a bond with  $R^2$ , thus forming a double bond between the carbon atoms respectively bearing the substituents  $R^{14}$  and  $R^2$ ; or alternatively  $R^{14}$  forms, with  $R^2$  and with the carbon atoms that bear them, a ring containing a total of 3, 4, 5, 6 or 7 carbon atoms, among which 1, 2 or 3 may be replaced with ~~an atom chosen from~~ nitrogen, oxygen and or sulfur, the said ring possibly optionally comprising one or more unsaturations in the form of (a) double bond(s), and being optionally substituted by one or more radicals, which may be identical or different, ~~chosen from~~ and are oxo, alkoxy, alkoxy carbonyl and or alkyl carbonyloxy;

- $R^{15}$  is ~~chosen from~~ hydrogen, a halogen atom, hydroxyl, thiol, carboxyl, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkyl carbonyl, alkoxy carbonyl, alkoxy, alkenyloxy, alkynyoxy, aryloxy, cycloalkyloxy, heteroaryloxy, heterocyclyloxy, alkylthio, alkenylthio, alkynylthio, arylthio, cycloalkylthio, heteroarylthio, heterocyclthio, aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl and or a heterocyclic radical;

- $R^{14}$  and  $R^{15}$  also possibly forming optionally form, together with the carbon atom that bears them, a cycloalkyl radical or a heterocyclic radical;

- $R^{16}$  and  $R^{17}$ , which may be identical or different, are ~~chosen~~, independently of each other, ~~from~~ hydrogen, a halogen atom, an alkyl, aryl, heteroaryl or cycloalkyl radical and or a heterocyclic radical; or alternatively

$R^{16}$  and  $R^{17}$  form, together with the carbon atom that bears them, a cycloalkyl radical or a heterocyclic radical; and

- $R^{11}$  is ~~chosen from~~ hydrogen and or an alkyl, aryl, arylalkyl, heteroaryl, heteroarylalkyl, cycloalkyl or cycloalkylalkyl radical, and ~~any~~ or a protecting group for an amine function;

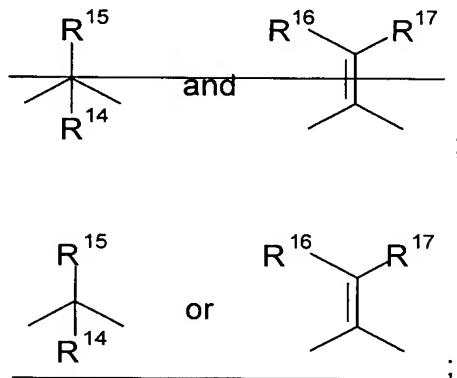
- with the restriction that when  $R^3$ ,  $R^2$  and  $R^{14}$  each represent hydrogen, then  $R^{15}$  is other than an alkyl radical, optionally substituted by aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl and or a heterocyclic radical;

~~and also the possible or a geometrical and/or or optical isomers isomer thereof, and possible a tautomeric forms form thereof;~~

~~the solvates and hydrates of these compounds or a solvate, or hydrate thereof, or a; and the possible salts salt thereof with a pharmaceutically acceptable acid or base, or alternatively the a pharmaceutically acceptable prodrugs of these compounds prodrug thereof.~~

7. (Currently Amended) Use A method according to Claim 6, in which the compound belongs to the family (lb) of the general formula (I) in which: wherein

- W represents a divalent radical chosen from the radicals:



- R<sup>1</sup> represents a phenyl radical, optionally substituted by 1, 2 or 3 groups chosen from cyano, nitro, phenyl, benzyl, alkyl, alkenyl containing from 2 to 4 carbon atoms, alkynyl containing from 2 to 4 carbon atoms, alkoxy, thiol -SR<sup>13'</sup>, -S(O)R<sup>13'</sup> and or -S(O<sub>2</sub>)R<sup>13'</sup>, and or a halogen atom;

- R<sup>2</sup> is chosen from hydrogen, a halogen atom, hydroxyl, thiol, optionally substituted alkyl, in particular benzyl, alkenyl containing from 2 to 4 carbon atoms, alkoxy, alkylthio and or phenyl;

- R<sup>3</sup> is chosen from hydrogen, a halogen atom, hydroxyl, thiol, optionally substituted alkyl, in particular benzyl, alkenyl containing from 2 to 4 carbon atoms, alkoxy, alkylthio and or phenyl;

- R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>3</sup> together also possibly forming a group optionally form =CR<sup>16</sup>R<sup>17</sup>;

- R<sup>4</sup> is chosen from hydroxyl, optionally substituted alkoxy, in particular benzyloxy, alkenyloxy containing from 2 to 4 carbon atoms, alkynyoxy containing from 2 to 4 carbon atoms, phenoxy, -N(R<sup>12</sup>R<sup>12'</sup>) and or -N(R<sup>12</sup>)OR<sup>13</sup>;

- R<sup>12</sup> and R<sup>12'</sup>, which may be identical or different, are chosen, independently of each other, from hydrogen, an optionally substituted alkyl radical, in particular benzyl, alkenyl containing from 2 to 4 carbon atoms, alkynyl containing from 2 to 4 carbon atoms, and or phenyl;

- R<sup>13</sup> is chosen from hydrogen, an optionally substituted alkyl radical, in particular benzyl, alkenyl containing from 2 to 4 carbon atoms, alkynyl containing from 2 to 4 carbon atoms, and or phenyl;

- R<sup>13'</sup> is chosen from an optionally substituted alkyl radical, in particular benzyl,

alkenyl containing from 2 to 4 carbon atoms, alkynyl containing from 2 to 4 carbon atoms, phenyl and or  $-N(R^{12}R^{12})$ ;

- $R^{14}$  is chosen from hydrogen, a halogen atom, hydroxyl, thiol, optionally substituted alkyl, in particular benzyl, alkenyl containing from 2 to 4 carbon atoms, alkoxy, alkylthio and or phenyl;

$R^{14}$  may also form optionally forms a bond with  $R^2$ , thus forming a double bond between the carbon atoms respectively bearing the substituents  $R^{14}$  and  $R^2$ ;

- $R^{15}$  is chosen from hydrogen, a halogen atom, hydroxyl, thiol, optionally substituted alkyl, in particular benzyl, alkenyl containing from 2 to 4 carbon atoms, alkoxy, alkylthio and or phenyl;

- $R^{16}$  is chosen from hydrogen, a halogen atom, hydroxyl, thiol, optionally substituted alkyl, in particular benzyl, alkenyl containing from 2 to 4 carbon atoms, alkoxy, alkylthio and or phenyl; and

- $R^{17}$  represents a hydrogen atom;

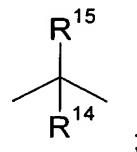
with the restriction that when  $R^3$ ,  $R^2$  and  $R^{14}$  each represent hydrogen, then  $R^{15}$  is other than an alkyl radical, optionally substituted by aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl and or a heterocyclic radical;

and also the possible or a geometrical and/or or optical isomers isomer thereof, and the possible a tautomeric forms form thereof;

the solvates and hydrates of these compounds or a solvate, or hydrate thereof, or a; and also the possible salts salt thereof with a pharmaceutically acceptable acid or base, or alternatively the a pharmaceutically acceptable prodrugs of these compounds prodrug thereof.

8. (Currently Amended) Use A method according to Claim 1, in which the compound is chosen from the family (Ic) of the general formula (I), in which: Claim 4, wherein

- $W$  represents the divalent radical:



- $R^1$  represents a radical chosen from linear or branched alkyl containing from 1 to 14 carbon atoms and or an optionally substituted, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl,

cycloalkenyl, a heterocyclic radical, an aryl radical and or a heteroaryl radical;

- $R^2$  represents hydrogen;
- $R^3$  represents hydrogen;
- $R^4$  is chosen from hydroxyl, alkoxy, alkenyloxy, alkynyloxy, aryloxy, heteroaryloxy,  $-N(R^{12}R^{12'})$  and or  $-N(R^{12})OR^{13}$ ;
- $R^{12}$  and  $R^{12'}$ , which may be identical or different, are chosen, independently of each other, from hydrogen and or an alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkylcarbonyl, aryl or heteroaryl radical; or alternatively  $R^{12}$  and  $R^{12'}$  may form, together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached, a monocyclic or bicyclic heterocyclic group containing a total of 5 to 10 atoms, among which 1, 2, 3 or 4 are chosen, independently of each other, from nitrogen, oxygen and or sulfur, the said heterocyclic radical also optionally comprising 1, 2, 3 or 4 double bonds and optionally being substituted by one or more chemical groups, which may be identical or different, chosen from and are hydroxyl, halogen atom, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkoxy, alkylthio, aryl, heteroaryl, heterocyclic radical and or trifluoromethyl;

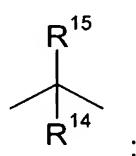
- $R^{13}$  is chosen from hydrogen and or an alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl,  $-N(R^{12}R^{12'})$  or  $-N(R^{12})OR^{13}$  radical;
- $R^{14}$  represents hydrogen;
- $R^{15}$  represents hydrogen;

and also the possible or a geometrical and/or or optical isomers isomer thereof, and the possible a tautomeric forms form thereof;

~~the solvates and hydrates of these compounds or a solvate, or hydrate thereof, or a~~  
~~and also the possible salts salt thereof with a pharmaceutically acceptable acid or base,~~  
~~or alternatively the a pharmaceutically acceptable prodrugs of these compounds~~  
prodrug thereof.

9. (Currently Amended) Use A method according to Claim 1, in which the compound is chosen from the family (Id) of the general formula (I), in which: Claim 4, wherein

- W represents the divalent radical:



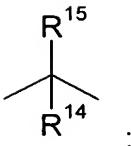
- $R^1$  represents a radical chosen from linear or branched alkyl containing from 1 to 14 carbon atoms and or an optionally substituted, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, a heterocyclic radical, an aryl radical and or a heteroaryl radical;
  - $R^2$  represents hydrogen;
  - $R^3$  represents hydrogen;
  - $R^4$  is chosen from hydroxyl, alkoxy, alkenyloxy, alkynyoxy, aryloxy, heteroaryloxy,  $-N(R^{12}R^{12'})$  and or  $-N(R^{12})OR^{13}$ ;
    - $R^{12}$  and  $R^{12'}$ , which may be identical or different, are chosen, independently of each other, from hydrogen and or an alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkylcarbonyl, aryl or heteroaryl radical; or alternatively  $R^{12}$  and  $R^{12'}$  may form, together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached, a monocyclic or bicyclic heterocyclic group containing a total of 5 to 10 atoms, among which 1, 2, 3 or 4 are chosen, independently of each other, from nitrogen, oxygen and or sulfur, the said heterocyclic radical also optionally comprising 1, 2, 3 or 4 double bonds and optionally being substituted by one or more chemical groups, which may be identical or different, chosen from and are hydroxyl, halogen atom, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkoxy, alkylthio, aryl, heteroaryl, heterocyclic radical and or trifluoromethyl;
    - $R^{13}$  is chosen from hydrogen and or an alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl,  $-N(R^{12}R^{12'})$  or  $-N(R^{12})OR^{13}$  radical;
    - $R^{14}$  represents hydrogen; and
    - $R^{15}$  is chosen from hydroxyl, alkoxy, alkenyloxy, alkynyoxy, aryloxy, cycloalkyloxy, heteroaryloxy and or heterocyclyoxy;

and also the possible or a geometrical and/or or optical isomers isomer thereof, and the possible a tautomeric forms form thereof;

the solvates and hydrates of these compounds or a solvate, or hydrate thereof, or a; and also the possible salts salt thereof with a pharmaceutically acceptable acid or base, or alternatively the a pharmaceutically acceptable prodrugs of these compounds prodrug thereof.

10. (Currently Amended) Use A method according to Claim 1, in which the compound is chosen from the family (Ie) of the general formula (I), in which: Claim 4, wherein

- W represents the divalent radical:



- R<sup>1</sup> represents a radical chosen from linear or branched alkyl containing from 1 to 14 carbon atoms and or an optionally substituted, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, a heterocyclic radical, an aryl radical and or a heteroaryl radical;

- R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>14</sup> together form a bond, thus forming a double bond between the carbon atoms respectively bearing R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>14</sup>;

- R<sup>3</sup> represents hydrogen;

- R<sup>4</sup> is chosen from hydroxyl, alkoxy, alkenyloxy, alkynyloxy, aryloxy, heteroaryloxy, -N(R<sup>12</sup>R<sup>12</sup>) and or -N(R<sup>12</sup>)OR<sup>13</sup>;

- R<sup>12</sup> and R<sup>12'</sup>, which may be identical or different, are chosen, independently of each other, from hydrogen and or an alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkylcarbonyl, aryl or heteroaryl radical; or alternatively R<sup>12</sup> and R<sup>12'</sup> may form, together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached, a monocyclic or bicyclic heterocyclic group containing a total of 5 to 10 atoms, among which 1, 2, 3 or 4 are chosen, independently of each other, from nitrogen, oxygen and or sulfur, the said heterocyclic radical also optionally comprising 1, 2, 3 or 4 double bonds and optionally being substituted by one or more chemical groups, which may be identical or different, chosen from and are hydroxyl, halogen atom, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkoxy, alkylthio, aryl, heteroaryl, heterocyclic radical and or trifluoromethyl;

- R<sup>13</sup> is chosen from hydrogen and or an alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, -N(R<sup>12</sup>R<sup>12</sup>) or -N(R<sup>12</sup>)OR<sup>13</sup> radical; and

- R<sup>15</sup> represents hydrogen;

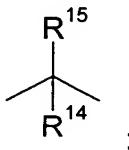
and also the possible or a geometrical and/or or optical isomers isomer thereof, and the possible a tautomeric forms form thereof;

the solvates and hydrates of these compounds or a solvate, or hydrate thereof, or a; and also the possible salts salt thereof with a pharmaceutically acceptable acid or base, or alternatively the a pharmaceutically acceptable prodrugs of these compounds prodrug thereof.

11. (Currently Amended) Use A method according to Claim 1, in which the compound is chosen from the family (If) of the general formula (I), in which: Claim 4,

wherein

- W represents the divalent radical:



• R<sup>1</sup> represents a radical chosen from linear or branched alkyl containing from 1 to 14 carbon atoms and or an optionally substituted, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, a heterocyclic radical, an aryl radical and or a heteroaryl radical;

• R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>14</sup> together form a bond, thus forming a double bond between the carbon atoms respectively bearing R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>14</sup>;

• R<sup>3</sup> represents hydrogen;

• R<sup>4</sup> is chosen from hydroxyl, alkoxy, alkenyloxy, alkynyloxy, aryloxy, heteroaryloxy, -N(R<sup>12</sup>R<sup>12'</sup>) and or -N(R<sup>12</sup>)OR<sup>13</sup>;

• R<sup>12</sup> and R<sup>12'</sup>, which may be identical or different, are chosen, independently of each other, from hydrogen and or an alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkylcarbonyl, aryl or heteroaryl radical; or alternatively R<sup>12</sup> and R<sup>12'</sup> may form, together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached, a monocyclic or bicyclic heterocyclic group containing a total of 5 to 10 atoms, among which 1, 2, 3 or 4 are chosen, independently of each other, from nitrogen, oxygen and or sulfur, the said heterocyclic radical also optionally comprising 1, 2, 3 or 4 double bonds and optionally being substituted by one or more chemical groups, which may be identical or different, chosen from and are hydroxyl, halogen atom, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkoxy, alkylthio, aryl, heteroaryl, heterocyclic radical and or trifluoromethyl;

• R<sup>13</sup> is chosen from hydrogen and or an alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, -N(R<sup>12</sup>R<sup>12'</sup>) or -N(R<sup>12</sup>)OR<sup>13</sup> radical; and

• R<sup>15</sup> is chosen from hydroxyl, alkoxy, alkenyloxy, alkynyloxy, aryloxy, cycloalkyloxy, heteroaryloxy and or heterocyclyloxy;

and also the possible or a geometrical and/or or optical isomers isomer thereof, and the possible a tautomeric forms form thereof;

the solvates and hydrates of these compounds or a solvate, or hydrate thereof, or a; and also the possible salts salt thereof with a pharmaceutically acceptable acid or base, or alternatively the a pharmaceutically acceptable prodrugs of these compounds prodrug thereof.

12. (Currently Amended) Use A method according to Claim 1, in which the compound is chosen from the family (Ig) of the general formula (I), in which the compound is chosen from: wherein one of the following compounds are administered

- 4-(4'-methylcyclohexyl)-4-oxobutanoic acid;
- 2-hydroxy-4-(3',4'-difluorophenyl)-4-oxobutanoic acid;
- 2-methoxy-4-(3',4'-difluorophenyl)-4-oxobutanoic acid;
- 2-hydroxy-3-methyl-4-(3',4'-dichlorophenyl)-4-oxobutanoic acid;
- 2-hydroxy-3-phenyl-4-(3',4'-dichlorophenyl)-4-oxobutanoic acid;
- 2-hydroxy-3-benzyl-4-(3',4'-dichlorophenyl)-4-oxobutanoic acid;
- 2-methyl-4-(3',4'-dichlorophenyl)-4-oxobutanoic acid;
- 2-methyl-4-(3',4'-difluorophenyl)-4-oxobutanoic acid;
- 2-chloro-4-(3',4'-dichlorophenyl)-4-oxobutanoic acid;
- 2-chloro-4-(3',4'-difluorophenyl)-4-oxobutanoic acid;
- 2-fluoro-4-(3',4'-dichlorophenyl)-4-oxobutanoic acid;
- 2-fluoro-4-(3',4'-difluorophenyl)-4-oxobutanoic acid;
- 2-thiomethyl-4-(3',4'-dichlorophenyl)-4-oxobutanoic acid;
- 2-methylidene-4-(3',4'-dichlorophenyl)-4-oxobutanoic acid;
- 2-phenyl-4-(3',4'-dichlorophenyl)-4-oxobutanoic acid;
- 2-benzyl-4-(3',4'-dichlorophenyl)-4-oxobutanoic acid;
- 3-methyl-4-(3',4'-dichlorophenyl)-4-oxobutanoic acid;
- 3-phenyl-4-(3',4'-dichlorophenyl)-4-oxobutanoic acid;
- 3-benzyl-4-(3',4'-dichlorophenyl)-4-oxobutanoic acid;
- methyl (R,S)-2-hydroxy-4-(3',4'-dichlorophenyl)-4-oxobutanoate;
- methyl (R,S)-2-benzyl-4-(3',4'-dichlorophenyl)-4-oxobutanoate;
- 4-(3'-fluorophenyl)-4-oxo-2-butenoic acid;
- 4-(3'-chlorophenyl)-4-oxo-2-butenoic acid;
- 4-(3'-nitrophenyl)-4-oxo-2-butenoic acid;
- 4-(3'-fluoro-4'-methoxyphenyl)-4-oxo-2-butenoic acid;
- 2-methyl-4-(3',4'-dichlorophenyl)-4-oxo-2-butenoic acid;
- 3-methyl-4-(3',4'-dichlorophenyl)-4-oxo-2-butenoic acid;
- 3-phenyl-4-(3',4'-dichlorophenyl)-4-oxo-2-butenoic acid;
- 3-benzyl-4-(3',4'-dichlorophenyl)-4-oxo-2-butenoic acid;

- 2,3-dimethyl-4-(3',4'-dichlorophenyl)-4-oxo-2-butenoic acid;
- 2-hydroxy-4-(3'-chlorophenyl)-4-oxo-2-butenoic acid;
- 2-hydroxy-4-(3'-fluorophenyl)-4-oxo-2-butenoic acid;
- 2-hydroxy-4-(3',4'-dichlorophenyl)-4-oxo-2-butenoic acid;
- 2-hydroxy-4-(3',4'-difluorophenyl)-4-oxo-2-butenoic acid; and or
- 2-hydroxy-4-(3'-chloro-4'-methoxyphenyl)-4-oxo-2-butenoic acid;

~~and also the possible or a geometrical and/or or optical isomers isomer thereof, and the possible a tautomeric forms form thereof;~~

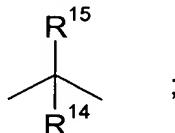
~~the solvates and hydrates of these compounds or a solvate, or hydrate thereof, or a;~~

~~and also the possible salts salt thereof with a pharmaceutically acceptable acid or base,~~

~~or alternatively the a pharmaceutically acceptable prodrugs of these compounds prodrug thereof.~~

13. (Currently Amended) Use A method according to Claim 1, in which the compound is chosen from the family (Ih) of the general formula (I), in which: Claim 4, wherein

- W represents the divalent radical:



- $R^1, R^2, R^3, R^4, R^{12}, R^{12'}, R^{13}$  and  $R^{14}$  are as defined above; and
- $R^{15}$  is chosen from a thiol, alkylthio, alkenylthio, alkynylthio, arylthio, cycloalkylthio, heteroarylthio or heterocyclithio radical;

with the restriction that when  $R^2, R^3$  and  $R^{14}$  each represent hydrogen, then  $R^{15}$  cannot represent a thiol or alkylthio radical;

~~and also the possible or a geometrical and/or or optical isomers isomer thereof, and the possible a tautomeric forms form thereof;~~

~~the solvates and hydrates of these compounds or a solvate, or hydrate thereof, or a;~~

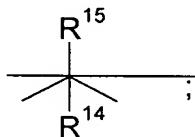
~~and also the possible salts salt thereof with a pharmaceutically acceptable acid or base,~~

~~or alternatively the a pharmaceutically acceptable prodrugs of these compounds prodrug thereof.~~

14. (Currently Amended) Use A method according to Claim 13, wherein in which the

~~compound is chosen from the family (II) of the general formula (I), in which:~~

- ~~W represents the divalent radical:~~



- ~~R<sup>1</sup> represents an aryl radical;~~
- ~~R<sup>2</sup> represent hydrogen, or forms a bond with R<sup>14</sup>;~~
- ~~R<sup>3</sup> represents hydrogen;~~
- ~~R<sup>4</sup> is chosen from hydroxyl, alkoxy, alkenyloxy, alkynyloxy, aryloxy, heteroaryloxy, -N(R<sup>12</sup>R<sup>12'</sup>) and or -N(R<sup>12</sup>)OR<sup>13</sup>;~~

~~• R<sup>12</sup> and R<sup>12'</sup>, which may be identical or different, are chosen, independently of each other, from hydrogen and or an alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkylcarbonyl, aryl or heteroaryl radical; or alternatively R<sup>12</sup> and R<sup>12'</sup> may form, together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached, a monocyclic or bicyclic heterocyclic group containing a total of 5 to 10 atoms, among which 1, 2, 3 or 4 are chosen, independently of each other, from nitrogen, oxygen and or sulfur, the said heterocyclic radical also optionally comprising 1, 2, 3 or 4 double bonds and optionally being substituted by one or more chemical groups, which may be identical or different, chosen from and are hydroxyl, halogen atom, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkoxy, alkylthio, aryl, heteroaryl, heterocyclic radical and or trifluoromethyl;~~

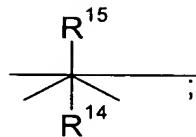
- ~~R<sup>13</sup> is chosen from hydrogen and or an alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, -N(R<sup>12</sup>R<sup>12'</sup>) or -N(R<sup>12</sup>)OR<sup>13</sup> radical;~~
- ~~R<sup>14</sup> represents hydrogen, or forms a bond with R<sup>2</sup>; and~~
- ~~R<sup>15</sup> represents an arylthio radical;~~

~~and also the possible or a geometrical and/or or optical isomers isomer thereof, and the possible a tautomeric forms form thereof;~~

~~the solvates and hydrates of these compounds or a solvate, or hydrate thereof, or a; and also the possible salts salt thereof with a pharmaceutically acceptable acid or base, or alternatively the a pharmaceutically acceptable prodrugs of these compounds prodrug thereof.~~

**15. (Currently Amended) Use A method according to Claim 14, wherein in which the compound is chosen from the family (II) of the general formula (I), in which:**

- ~~W represents the divalent radical:~~



- R<sup>1</sup> represents a phenyl radical;
- R<sup>2</sup> represents hydrogen;
- ~~R<sup>3</sup> represents hydrogen;~~
- R<sup>4</sup> is chosen from hydroxyl and or an alkoxy radical;
- R<sup>14</sup> represents hydrogen; and
- R<sup>15</sup> represents a phenylthio radical;

~~and also the possible or a geometrical and/or or optical isomers isomer thereof, and the possible a tautomeric forms form thereof;~~

~~the solvates and hydrates of these compounds or a solvate, or hydrate thereof, or a;~~

~~and also the possible salts salt thereof with a pharmaceutically acceptable acid or base, or alternatively the a pharmaceutically acceptable prodrugs of these compounds prodrug thereof.~~

**16.** (Currently Amended) ~~Use A method according to Claim 13, in which the compound is chosen from: Claim 1, wherein one of the following compounds are administered~~

- 2-benzylthio-4-phenyl-4-oxobutanoic acid;
- 2-(4'-methylphenylthio)-4-phenyl-4-oxobutanoic acid;
- 2-(4'-chlorophenylthio)-4-phenyl-4-oxobutanoic acid;
- 2-(4'-fluorophenylthio)-4-phenyl-4-oxobutanoic acid;
- 2-(4'-methoxyphenylthio)-4-phenyl-4-oxobutanoic acid;
- 2-phenylthio-4-phenyl-4-oxobutanoic acid;
- 2-carboxymethylthio-4-phenyl-4-oxobutanoic acid;
- 2-cyclohexylthio-4-phenyl-4-oxobutanoic acid;
- 2-(2'-naphthylthio)-4-phenyl-4-oxobutanoic acid;
- ethyl 2-phenylthio-4-phenyl-4-oxobutanoate;
- ethyl 2-(4'-fluorophenylthio)-4-phenyl-4-oxobutanoate;
- ethyl 2-(4'-chlorophenylthio)-4-phenyl-4-oxobutanoate;

- ethyl 2-(4'-methylphenylthio)-4-phenyl-4-oxobutanoate;
- ethyl 2-(4'-methoxyphenylthio)-4-phenyl-4-oxobutanoate;
- ethyl 2-(2'-naphthylthio)-4-phenyl-4-oxobutanoate;
- ethyl 2-cyclohexylthio-4-phenyl-4-oxobutanoate;
- ethyl 2-benzylthio-4-phenyl-4-oxobutanoate;
- 2-phenylthio-4-(4'-methoxyphenyl)-4-oxobutanoic acid;
- 2-(4'-fluorophenylthio)-4-(4'-methoxyphenyl)-4-oxobutanoic acid;
- 2-(4'-chlorophenylthio)-4-(4'-methoxyphenyl)-4-oxobutanoic acid;
- 2-(4'-methylphenylthio)-4-(4'-methoxyphenyl)-4-oxobutanoic acid;
- 2-(4'-methoxyphenylthio)-4-(4'-methoxyphenyl)-4-oxobutanoic acid;
- 2-(2'-naphthylthio)-4-(4'-methoxyphenyl)-4-oxobutanoic acid;
- 2-cyclohexylthio-4-(4'-methoxyphenyl)-4-oxobutanoic acid;
- 2-benzylthio-4-(4'-methoxyphenyl)-4-oxobutanoic acid;
- 2-phenylthio-4-(4'-chlorophenyl)-4-oxobutanoic acid;
- 2-(4'-fluorophenylthio)-4-(4'-chlorophenyl)-4-oxobutanoic acid;
- 2-(4'-chlorophenyl)-4-(4'-chlorophenyl)-4-oxobutanoic acid;
- 2-(4'-methylphenylthio)-4-(4'-chlorophenyl)-4-oxobutanoic acid;
- 2-(4'-methoxyphenylthio)-4-(4'-chlorophenyl)-4-oxobutanoic acid; or
- 2-(2'-naphthylthio)-4-(4'-chlorophenyl)-4-oxobutanoic acid;

~~and also the possible or a geometrical and/or or optical isomers isomer thereof, and the possible a tautomeric forms form thereof;~~

~~the solvates and hydrates of these compounds or a solvate, or hydrate thereof, or a;~~

~~and also the possible salts salt thereof with a pharmaceutically acceptable acid or base, or alternatively the a pharmaceutically acceptable prodrugs of these compounds prodrug thereof.~~

**17. (Currently Amended) Use A method according to Claim 1, in which the compound is chosen from: wherein one of the following compounds are administered**

- 4-(3',4'-dichlorophenyl)-4-oxobutanoic acid;
- 4-(3',4'-difluorophenyl)-4-oxobutanoic acid;
- methyl 4-(3',4'-dichlorophenyl)-4-oxobutanoate;
- (R,S)-2-hydroxy-4-(3'-chlorophenyl)-4-oxobutanoic acid;

- (R,S)-2-hydroxy-4-(3'-fluorophenyl)-4-oxobutanoic acid;
- (R,S)-2-hydroxy-4-(3'-nitrophenyl)-4-oxobutanoic acid;
- (R,S)-2-hydroxy-4-(3',4'-dichlorophenyl)-4-oxobutanoic acid;
- (S)-2-hydroxy-4-(3',4'-dichlorophenyl)-4-oxobutanoic acid;
- (R)-2-hydroxy-4-(3',4'-dichlorophenyl)-4-oxobutanoic acid;
- methyl (R,S)-2-hydroxy-4-(3',4'-dichlorophenyl)-4-oxobutanoate;
- (R,S)-2-hydroxy-4-(3',4'-difluorophenyl)-4-oxobutanoic acid;
- (R,S)-2-methoxy-4-(3',4'-difluorophenyl)-4-oxobutanoic acid;
- (R,S)-2-methoxy-4-(3',4'-dichlorophenyl)-4-oxobutanoic acid;
- (R,S)-2-methyl-4-(3',4'-dichlorophenyl)-4-oxobutanoic acid;
- (R,S)-3-methyl-4-(3',4'-dichlorophenyl)-4-oxobutanoic acid;
- 2-hydroxy-3-benzyl-4-(3',4'-dichlorophenyl)-4-oxobutanoic acid;
- (R,S)-2-methyl-4-(3',4'-difluorophenyl)-4-oxobutanoic acid;
- (R,S)-2-chloro-4-(3',4'-dichlorophenyl)-4-oxobutanoic acid;
- (R,S)-2-methylidene-4-(3',4'-dichlorophenyl)-4-oxobutanoic acid;
- (R,S)-3-phenyl-4-(3',4'-dichlorophenyl)-4-oxobutanoic acid;
- methyl (R,S)-2-benzyl-4-(3',4'-dichlorophenyl)-4-oxobutanoate;
- (R,S)-2-phenyl-4-(3',4'-dichlorophenyl)-4-oxobutanoic acid;
- (R,S)-2-benzyl-4-(3',4'-dichlorophenyl)-4-oxobutanoic acid;
- (E)-4-(3',4'-dichlorophenyl)-4-oxo-2-butenoic acid;
- (E)-4-(3',4'-difluorophenyl)-4-oxo-2-butenoic acid;
- (E)-4-(3'-fluorophenyl)-4-oxo-2-butenoic acid;
- (E)-4-(3'-chlorophenyl)-4-oxo-2-butenoic acid;
- (E)-4-(3'-nitrophenyl)-4-oxo-2-butenoic acid;
- (E)-2-methyl-4-(3',4'-dichlorophenyl)-4-oxo-2-butenoic acid;
- 3-methyl-4-(3',4'-dichlorophenyl)-4-oxo-2-butenoic acid;
- 3-benzyl-4-(3',4'-dichlorophenyl)-4-oxo-2-butenoic acid;
- (E)-2-hydroxy-4-(3'-chlorophenyl)-4-oxo-2-butenoic acid;
- (E)-2-hydroxy-4-(3'-fluorophenyl)-4-oxo-2-butenoic acid;
- (E)-2-hydroxy-4-(4'-chlorophenyl)-4-oxo-2-butenoic acid;
- (E)-2-hydroxy-4-(3',4'-dichlorophenyl)-4-oxo-2-butenoic acid;
- (E)-2-hydroxy-4-(3',4'-difluorophenyl)-4-oxo-2-butenoic acid;
- methyl (E)-2-hydroxy-4-(3',4'-dichlorophenyl)-4-oxo-2-butenoate; and or

- ethyl (*E*)-2-hydroxy-4-(3',4'-dichlorophenyl)-4-oxo-2-butenoate;  
and also the possible or a geometrical and/or or optical isomers isomer thereof,  
and the possible a tautomeric forms form thereof;  
the solvates and hydrates of these compounds or a solvate, or hydrate thereof,  
or a;  
and also the possible salts salt thereof with a pharmaceutically acceptable acid  
or base, or alternatively the pharmaceutically acceptable prodrugs of these compounds  
prodrug thereof.

**18.** (Currently Amended) Use A method according to Claim 1, in which the wherein a  
compound belongs to the general of formula (II) is administered.

**19.** (Currently Amended) Use A method according to Claim 18, wherein Claim 3, in  
which the compound belongs to the family (IIa) of the general formula (II) in which:

- $R^5$ ,  $R^6$ ,  $R^7$  and  $R^8$  are as defined above;
- $R^9$  represents hydrogen; and
- $R^{10}$  is chosen from a phenyl radical, optionally substituted in position 3 and/or  
4 with an alkyl or alkoxy radical, preferably or with methyl or methoxy, and or a naphthyl  
radical;

and also the possible or a geometrical and/or or optical isomers isomer thereof, and the  
possible a tautomeric forms form thereof;  
the solvates and hydrates of these compounds or a solvate, or hydrate thereof, or a;  
and also the possible salts salt thereof with a pharmaceutically acceptable acid or base,  
or alternatively the a pharmaceutically acceptable prodrugs of these compounds  
prodrug thereof.

**20.** (Currently Amended) Use A method according to Claim 3, in which the  
compound belongs to the family (IIb) of the general formula (II) in which: Claim 18,  
wherein

•  $R^5$ ,  $R^6$ ,  $R^7$  and  $R^8$ , which may be identical or different, are chosen, inde-  
pendently of each other, from hydrogen, a halogen atom, a nitro radical and or a  
trifluoromethyl radical;

the radicals  $R^6$  and  $R^7$  also possibly forming optionally form, together with the carbon

atoms to which they are attached, a benzene ring, optionally substituted by one or more groups, which may be identical or different, ~~chosen from and are~~ a halogen atom and ~~or~~ a trifluoromethyl, nitro or alkoxy radical; and

• ~~R<sup>9</sup> and R<sup>10</sup> are as defined above;~~  
~~and also the possible or a geometrical and/or or optical isomers isomer thereof,~~  
~~and the possible a tautomeric forms form thereof;~~  
~~the solvates and hydrates of these compounds or a solvate, or hydrate thereof,~~  
or a;  
~~and also the possible salts salt thereof with a pharmaceutically acceptable acid~~  
~~or base, or alternatively the a pharmaceutically acceptable prodrugs of these~~  
~~compounds prodrug thereof.~~

**21.** (Currently Amended) ~~Use A method according to Claim 1, in which the compound is chosen from the list consisting of: wherein one of the following compounds are administered~~

- 4-methoxy-N-(4-naphthalen-2-ylthiazol-2-yl)benzenesulfonamide;
- 4-amino-N-[4-(3-nitrophenyl)thiazol-2-yl]benzenesulfonamide;
- 4-methyl-N-[4-(3-nitrophenyl)thiazol-2-yl]benzenesulfonamide;
- 3,4-dimethoxy-N-[4-(3-nitrophenyl)thiazol-2-yl]benzenesulfonamide;
- 4-methoxy-N-[4-(3-nitrophenyl)thiazol-2-yl]benzenesulfonamide;
- 2-naphthalenesulfonic acid [4-(3-nitrophenyl)thiazol-2-yl]benzenesulfonamide;
- N-[4-(2-fluoro-5-trifluoromethylphenyl)thiazol-2-yl]-4-methylbenzenesulfonamide;
- N-[4-(3-fluoro-5-trifluoromethylphenyl)thiazol-2-yl]-4-methylbenzenesulfonamide;
- 4-methyl-N-[4-(4-nitrophenyl)thiazol-2-yl]benzenesulfonamide;
- 4-amino-N-[4-(2-fluoro-5-trifluoromethylphenyl)thiazol-2-yl]benzenesulfonamide;

and or

- 3,4-dimethoxy-N-[4-(2-fluoro-5-trifluoromethylphenyl)thiazol-2-yl]benzenesulfonamide;

~~and also the possible or a geometrical and/or or optical isomers isomer thereof, and the possible a tautomeric forms form thereof;~~  
~~the solvates and hydrates of these compounds or a solvate, or hydrate thereof, or a;~~  
~~and also the possible salts salt thereof with a pharmaceutically acceptable acid or base,~~  
~~or alternatively the a pharmaceutically acceptable prodrugs of these compounds~~

prodrug thereof.

**22.** (Cancelled)

**23.** (Cancelled)

**24.** (Cancelled)

**25.** (Cancelled)

**26.** (Cancelled)

**27.** (Currently Amended) ~~Use of a compound as defined in A method according to Claim 1, for the preparation of a medicament for the prevention and/or treatment of diabetes and its complications, by reducing wherein the risk of hypoglycaemia is reduced.~~

**28.** (Currently Amended) ~~Process for manufacturing a medicament for the treatment and/or prevention of diabetes, in particular A method according to Claim 1, wherein non-insulin-dependent diabetes and its complications, in which at least one compound of the formula (I) or (II) as defined in Claim 1 is subjected to an *in vitro* test of inhibition of kynurenine 3-hydroxylase, and the molecules responding positively to the said tests are then conditioned in the form of a pharmaceutical composition, optionally with addition of a pharmaceutically acceptable filler or vehicle or a complication, thereof is treated.~~

**29.** (Cancelled)

**30.** (New) A method according to claim 3, wherein the compound administered is capable of the inhibition of kynurenine 3-hydroxylase.

**31.** (New) A method according to claim 3, wherein the compound administered is capable of the inhibition of kynurenine 3-hydroxylase in an *in vitro* test.

**32.** (New) A method according to claim 1, wherein diabetes or a complication thereof is treated.

**33.** (New) A method according to claim 3, wherein diabetes or a complication thereof is treated.